The Southern PATRIOT

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Mrs. Braden's Trial Postponed; Church Groups Lend Aid

The sedition trial of Mrs. Anne Braden has been postponed in Louisville, Ky., until April, at least. Her husband Carl, sentenced to 15 years in prison on the same state charge, remains in LaGrange Reformitory, unable to raise $40,000 bond. However, the Kentucky Court of Appeals granted him the right to appeal his conviction under a pauper's oath—thus saving him the $4,000-plus cost of printing the trial record.

Also, Vernon Bown, white truck driver charged along with the Bradens, has gained freedom on bond.

Support continues to mount for the group of Louisvillians who drew the full fury of the law because they dared help a Negro couple purchase a home in a lily-white neighborhood.

The Episcopal League for Social Action, 157 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y., has published in pamphlet form a sermon on the case by the Rev. William Howard Melish. Entitled "When Christians Become 'Subversive,'" it is available for 10 cents a copy.

In **The Witness**, an Episcopalian publication, of February 17, Anne Braden explains why she and her husband agreed to help buy the house:

"Our decision was automatic, I think, because doing or not doing is largely a matter of habit. Everyone has principles he believes in. In everyone's life, there come times when he must decide whether he will sit in his drawing room and hug his principles to his bosom or whether he will get out and do something about them.

"There comes the time when one must say 'yes' or 'no.' Some people get in the habit of saying 'yes.' Others get in the habit of saying 'no.' Carl and I are in the habit of saying 'yes.'

As I grew to adulthood, I unconsciously paraphrased the quotation from Christ that had affected me so as a child. Now it read: 'If you see injustice anywhere and do nothing about it; if you see suffering anywhere and look the other way, you are guilty of the greatest sin and your soul is dead.'"

"In hearts too young for enmity
There lies the way to make men free..."

For three years now the children at Nellie Salmon Interracial Day Nursery in Webster, Missouri, have been playing together and growing together—naturally.

The project started with the bequest of a house and grounds by a Negro school teacher. Its interracial staff supervises a capacity group of 25 pupils.

U. S. Court Bans Jim Crow Parks

The first legal extension of the Supreme Court decision on school segregation to other fields has been made.

Recognizing the broad implications of the schools edict, the Fourth Federal Circuit Court of Appeals on March 14 reversed a decision that would have permitted the city of Baltimore and state of Maryland to operate segregated amusement parks and beaches.

The appellate ruling declared:

"It is now obvious . . . that segregation cannot be justified as a means to preserve the public peace merely because the tangible facilities furnished to one race are equal to those furnished to the other."

It is also, said the judges in Richmond, "obvious that racial segregation in recreational activities can no longer be maintained as a proper exercise of the police power of the state."

And it might be added that it is happily obvious that future decrees involving all public facilities are likely to follow this pattern.

The court judicial destruction of the state "police power" argument should cause the Dixiecrat finaglers to blanch and ponder.

Southwestern Rally in May to Study Moral Resources

On May 17, anniversary of the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the public schools, a one-day Southwestern Regional Conference on Integration will be held at the YWCA in Houston, Texas.

The conference is one of a series of regional rallies held as prelude to the Southwide Conference on Integration slated for Atlanta in November. All persons concerned with the problem are invited to attend both meetings.

The over-all question to be considered at the Houston meeting is: "How can we mobilize the moral resources of the community behind a policy of integration?" Emphasis will be placed on group action and persuasion rather than on the legal aspects.

A special evening feature closing the conference will be a forum program with a panel including one or more school administrators from communities where integration has been put into effect.

Chairman of the committee for arrangements in Houston is the Rev. Robert E. Hayes, executive secretary of Christian Education in the Texas Conference of the Methodist Church. Secretary is Mrs. Lulu B. White, director of branches for Texas, NAACP. Registration will be held Tuesday, May 17, at 9 a.m. in the YWCA.

The Southwide Conference is sponsored by some 500 citizens in the 17 Southern and border states and District of Columbia, under the chairmanship of Bishop S. L. Greene of Atlanta.

W. Va. Clergy First to Back FEPC Law; National Council to Aid Bigot Targets

The Charleston, West Virginia, Ministerial Assn. became the first religious group in the South to advocate passage of a state FEPC law when, on March 7, it urged the legislature to enact such a bill.

The group also learned that the National Council of Churches has made funds available for a field worker to promote school segregation in the state. The worker will serve on the staff of Jarrett Chandler, executive secretary of the State Council of Churches.

The National Council of Churches, meeting in Chicago earlier in March, pledged itself "to explore ways in which the denominations could assist" minority groups subjected to "economic strangulation" because of their opposition to segregation.

The resolution was directed as a specific counterattack to the methods employed by the White Citizens Councils in Mississippi; assistance is planned for both Negro and White.

One suggestion made in the resolution was the depositing of money in the bank account already established in Memphis for those whom banks and other agencies have denied vital loans or threatened with foreclosure.

This account, made up of contributions from the NAACP, the United Auto Workers, the Brotherhood of Sleeping-Car Porters, and others, now totals nearly $200,000.

Notable Quotes from Regional Press

Not a single graduate of Negro high schools in North Carolina applied for admission to the undergraduate schools of the University this year . . . And why is that? We believe it is because they thought they would not be welcomed. . . .

That, we think, makes the duty of this study body remarkably clear. A legal injunction opening the undergraduate schools to Negroes is already in sight. Before it comes, we must find a way to say to the Negro high school graduates that we welcome them, that they will find on the campus of the University a place where in peace they may take up their books and become a part of Carolina.

—THE DAILY TARHEEL,
Univ. of North Carolina.

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It seems to us the results of the recent school board election at Hobbs are significant, beyond the borders of Hobbs school district.

The issue was purely and simply whether there should be segregation in the Hobbs schools or not. The names of two candidates for the board were advanced by the Hobbs segregation committee, the group that raised such a hassle last summer.

Given a chance to express their opinion, voters turned out in record numbers and defeated the two candidates who were pledged to work for segregated schools.

Hobbs has spoken clearly. Hobbs will go along with the Supreme Court.

—CURRENT ARGUS,
Carlsbad, N. Mex.

The **Black Dispatch** believes the time has come when the current legislatures should be presented with some type of proposed legislation which would attempt to comply with what the court said last May 17. Sooner or later this matter will have to be faced and there should be some legislators with the intestinal fortitude to present same to the assembled solons.

—BLACK DISPATCH,
Okla. City, Okla.

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The state lacks the power to make arbitrary groupings of the citizens and the Supreme Court decision of May 17 merely so states. The mere fact that the state, for a long period of time, has gotten away with its wrongful actions affords no basis for complaint now that it is required to do what is right . . . The Court is not interfering with the schools—it is only protecting American citizens from unlawful treatment.

—Atty. Oliver Hill, NAACP attorney, before Virginia legislative commission on schools.

Delaware Teacher Gives Key To Happy Integration

Among the speakers at the Richmond Regional Conference on Integration held in January was Mrs. Pauline Dyson, elementary school teacher from Claymont, Del. She and Supt. H. E. Stahl of Claymont (whose letter to the conference was published in February's **Patriot**) also addressed the New York **Herald-Tribune** Forum on "Progress of Freedom in the United States."

In her impressive speech she said, "When the first five children entered Claymont High School, I said to them, 'Remember, boys and girls, the eyes of the whole world are on you. Your behavior will affect colored children everywhere. Be ladies and gentlemen.'

"One girl told me the others moved away from her when she sat down in class. I wouldn't sanction any feeling that she was being pushed aside because of color. So I said, 'Look here, the President of the United States is the greatest man in the world but during elections, nearly half of the people don't want him. Do you think you are any better than he?'"

She told of a Negro boy who had become a bit too boisterous on the school bus.

"When I talked to him, his excuse was that the white boys were being noisy, too. I said, 'No matter what others do, you do right. If the white boys tip the bus over, you help to set it right again.'"

Her concluding remarks were: "Will integration work? It can and will work when this great nation of ours forgets its boundary lines and works wholeheartedly toward a peaceful solution of its problems."

Copies of the report on the forum, published in the **Herald-Tribune** of October 21, 1954, are available free of charge to interested **Patriot** readers. Write SCEF, 822 Perdido St., New Orleans, La.

Core Action Opens Baltimore Drugstores

CORE—the Congress of Racial Equality—scored another victory when the Read Drug and Chemical Co. announced that all persons, regardless of color, would be served at the lunch counters of its 37 drug stores in Baltimore.

The company capitulated after an eight-month "sit-in" campaign by the Baltimore CORE. Teams of CORE members including students from Morgan State College, would fill up seats at a lunch counter. Upon being denied service, they would just sit.

Similar tactics resulted in the historic ending of Jim Crow practices in Washington, D. C., business establishments, and in opening public facilities in St. Louis.

Further information about CORE—"A National Federation of local interracial groups working to abolish racial discrimination by direct nonviolent methods"—can be had by writing 513 West 166th St., New York 32, N. Y.

Chicago Survey of Hospital Bias Shows Way to Other Cities

The following is excerpted from a study prepared by the Committee to End Discrimination in Chicago Medical Institutions. The committee has made its findings available in an impressive folder, illustrated with drawings by Ben Shahn. The drawings first appeared in the SCEF pamphlet "The Untouchables."

We offer copies of the Chicago folder and "The Untouchables" free of charge to our readers, because of the importance of the facts contained therein and because of the inspiration they might give for the formation of local groups to fight medical Jim Crow.

At the Southwestern rally on integration set for May 17 in Houston it is planned to establish a Commission on Discrimination in Medical Services. This group will compile regional data and prepare a report for presentation at the Southwide Conference in Atlanta this fall.

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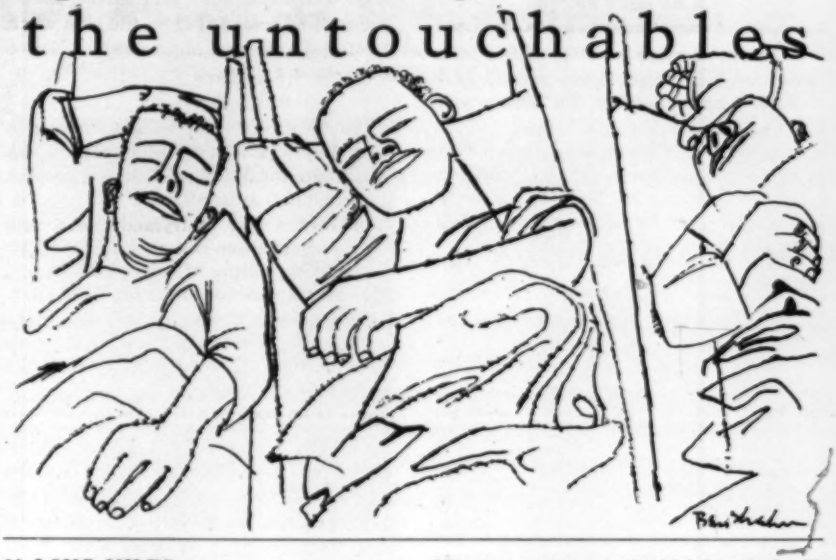

WE ALL GET SICK . . .

Chicago, America's second largest city, has over 3½ million people. They come from various backgrounds; for instance, every sixth person is Negro. And like everyone else, Negroes get sick and need hospital care.

GOOD HEALTH—IT'S VITAL . . .

The welfare of the whole city rests on services which guarantee at least minimum health facilities to every resident.

Disease does not respect creed, color, or nationality. Emergencies affect us all.

READ THE RECORD:

Less than one per cent of Chicago's Negroes find space in *private* hospitals.

Yet more than half of all patients in *County Hospital* are Negro.

It is estimated that nearly half of all Negro families and individuals in Chicago carry prepaid hospital insurance with which to pay for private hospital care.

But they pay a *public* hospital for care because private service is not available to them.

(A recent Chicago Welfare Council survey shows that 20 per cent of the maternity cases at County Hospital paid $14.80 a day in wards containing at least 60 beds. The great majority of these paying patients were Negro.)

Because there is nowhere else to go, they must displace indigent cases for whom Cook County Hospital was built . . .

Also, by entering a public hospital, they forego continued treatment by their own doctor to which they would be entitled otherwise.

20 LONG MILES . . .

Altgeld Gardens—a housing project on the far south side of Chicago—houses about 2,000 Negro families.

It has been necessary to establish an ambulance service from there to County Hospital.

Ambulances travel 20 miles past 17 fully accredited private hospitals. Even in emergency cases, they usually do the same.

Consequently, as the coroner pointed out recently, a young cerebral palsy victim from Altgeld Gardens might not have died, had there been immediate hospitalization.

Another child who suffered burns at home, might be alive and well, had there been quick hospital treatment.

A young man might still have the sight of his right eye if he could have had emergency hospital treatment nearby.

WHY PASS 17 HOSPITALS?

Usually, in emergencies, private hospitals do give treatment to colored patients before transferring them to County. And some hospitals do occasionally find beds available.

But there is always a question of what IS an emergency, and which hospital will accommodate Negroes.

You can never be sure . . .

Therefore, the safe, sure, and responsible thing is to go to over-crowded County Hospital where treatment and hospitalization, if necessary, is immediately available.

AN EQUAL CHANCE . . .

Since all this is true for *one out of every six* of us, how can we make sure that we all have a chance to get the necessary hospital treatment, at the nearest available place, with our own doctor, according to our ability to pay?

Cook County Hospital is shouldering its burden—and more. What then about the private hospitals—south, north, and west in the city?

How can we as Chicagoans meet this problem?

Recently, two aldermen, William Harvey and Kenneth Campbell, introduced in the City Council an amendment to the city code. It states:

(Admission practices) No hospital shall deny admission or equality of care, or the use of any of its facilities to any person on account of race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry, except that hospitals maintained by religious, fraternal or other associations may limit admission exclusively to members of its group or may grant preferential admission to said members, provided however, that all admissions and care provided for said members be made available without regard to race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry.

This amendment will come up for hearing and a vote in the near future. Urge your alderman to see that this amendment is passed.